THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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LITTLE ALARM IN HAVANA

Menaces of the Rebels Not Considered Dangerous in that City.

CAMPOS CONFIDENT AND CONTINUES CALM

Declares the Insurgents Will Not Attempt to Capture Fortified Places or Remain Long in One Place.

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HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Cable dispatches from New York today report wildly exaggerated stories of the condition of affairs here. The fact is the city is so quiet as to give rise to surprise on the part of old experienced residents. There has been no anticipation founded on substantial reasons that the rebels will change their policy and attempt to occupy a town which could only be taken after a real battle. Among the Cuban sympathizers, of course, there is much individual excitement, which finds no collective expression.

The Spaniards, especially the merchants and trades people who are suffering prostration of trade, feel extreme anxiety on account of their business. There are no banks and business men are compelled to carry on their financial matters without those substantial props. Their anxiety concerning the situation resulting from the destruction of sugar cane and the consequent failure of the great staple of commerce and trade the present season fills them with forebodings.

FOREIGNERS ARE FRIGHTENED.

Timid people among the American and England colony people, who know nothing of the actualities, alarmed over the stories of the actions of the volunteers during the ten years' war, have, without any other reason than imaginary fears, called on the American and British consuls general for advice. Consul General Williams, I am personally aware, has no sympathy whatever with these incorrect views. He has resided in Cuba forty-five years and seen no danger whatever. British Consul General Gollan shares the same opinion.

I have taken steps to ascertain the drift of feeling among the volunteers. They are in an entirely different condition from what they were in during the ten years' war. Then they were truculent and aggressive. At present they are as mild as milk and feel easy, because they have been assured they will not be called to go into the field.

As an indication of the quiet condition of Havana it may be noted that the volunteers are not called on for service other than daily routine guard duty, such as has prevailed during the past six months. All have been notified to be in readiness in case of need, but up to this morning none have been called out. Last summer there was a bitter feeling toward Americans, because the impression was general that the United States would recognize the belligerency of the insurgents whether they held a town or a seaport permanently. But all this has died away. The Spanish press and individuals apparently have dropped the subject from their thoughts.

POLITICAL PARTIES PACIFIC.

Last night the leaders of the three great political parties in Cuba met in the office of Diario de la Marina, discussed the situation and went to the Spanish club, where they were welcomed by its president. He said in his address that while each party will continue to respect its principles, all should act together out of patriotic motives.

Rafael Montoro, one of the leaders of the home rule party, replied, saying that it is the duty of good citizens to sustain Martinez Campos and the government regardless of political sentiments. The event is notable because Montoro and others never before visited the Spanish club officially.

I obtained the views of the leader of the three political parties today. All agreed that Havana has nothing to apprehend. Senor Montoro permitted me to quote him as saying he was surprised at the lack of excitement visible in a naturally impressionable community.

The opera and the different theaters are all attended tonight. All this betokens order, stability and the absence of the old time ferocity, entirely due to the educational effect of the human, broad-minded, statesmanlike policy of Martinez Campos.

Up to 12 o'clock today there had been no encounter between Gomez's people and the Spanish troops since the former started westward from San Felipe—not even a rearguard skirmish. I can say tonight that I do not see how Gomez can escape from the great body of troops in his rear. This belief is general in military circles.

CANNOT DESCRIBE THEIR PLANS.

I am given much latitude in cabling. Providing I do not describe the military proceedings I am practically unrestricted. Nothing has occurred in the last twenty-four hours to change the opinion that Gomez's raid has any other purpose than to destroy sugar estates. It does not appear probable that the insurgent leader will be so rash as to go as far as the Vuelta Abajo tobacco district. There is no food on the route.

The wild reports of General Campos' resignation are denied authoritatively from Spain. A number of refugees, burned out at Gabriel and Guira, waited on General Campos at the palace today. He assured them of his sympathy in their terrible distress.

The management of the Western railway reports that as a result of Gomez's raid the tracks are torn up between Gabriel and Guira, a culvert has been destroyed and the station buildings at Gabriel and Guira have been burned. Only six cars are known to have been burned, and they were freight cars. It is believed that if the road is not further molested by the insurgents traffic will be restored in two days. Trains were reported to be running between Artemesia and Pinar del Rio last night.

STILL BURNING CANE.

After leaving the line of the Western railroad in the vicinity of Artemesia, Gomez and Maceo took two different columns and routes and moved to Guanajay, the terminus of a division of the United railway, running westward from Havana into Pinar del Rio. I cannot learn that Guanajay, which is a town of 14,000 people, was entered, but cane to the westward of it has been burned.

Gunabal, a village north of the United railway, four miles east of Guanajay, is reported burned, but this is not positive. Yesterday small bands were reported in the vicinity of Punta Brava, about twelve miles west of Havana. Three sugar plantations in that section were burned subsequently. Rebels have been seen near Hoyo Colorado and Calmito, small villages, but they did no damage to property.

Alarm was felt by the population of the surrounding country, who had heard of the terrible doings at Gabriel and Guira. A train of empty carriages went as far as Salud. In that village were found ten rebels, all black. Approaching and ascertaining that no soldiers were on board, they permitted the train to return to Havana with a full load of homeless people, thrown out of homes by the burning of the town of Guira. Saturday night the insurgents' leader, Zayas, was operating in that vicinity.

I cannot tell of the movements of the Spanish troops, but it appears that a number of junior officers and colonels who are eager for promotion are leading the Spanish columns.

WILLIAM SHAW BOWEN.

Spaniards Claim a Victory.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—The Correspondencia states that the insurgents have attacked Hoyo Colorado, which is three leagues from Havana. The Spaniards were outnumbered and surrendered. General Campos, it is further stated, defeated the insurgents near Havana.

The Correspondencia further states that after defeating the insurgents close to Havana the Spanish gunboat Ardilla captured four vessels laden with insurgents trying to escape.

HAVANA IS SAFE FOR THE PRESENT

Belief Becoming General the City Will Not Be Attacked.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The insurgents are still in the vicinity of Havana, but their movements are not of sufficient importance to chronicle in detail. The number of the insurgents at Managua and Calabazar, fourteen miles from this city, has been increased, but it is now believed that Havana itself will not be attacked for some time to come.

The insurgents have burned a mixed train from Cardenas, near Banaguiss, and the Spaniards claim that they violated all the women and young girls who were among the passengers. Railroad communication in the province of Matanzas is being resumed. Trains are arriving on time at Limonar, Saguel, Cardenas and Matanzas.

The insurgent band commanded by Zayas was reported at different times yesterday at Clameto, Guibalhoyo, Colorado and Punta Brava, showing that he followed pretty closely the line between the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana up to the extreme northeastern portion of Pinar del Rio. This brought him into the region into which large numbers of troops have been sent to guard the western approach to Havana. It does not appear that the insurgents were in any great force, and no engagements were reported. The fields of the Valdespino estate have been burned, and the villages of Puerto, La Guira and Marrerio have also been put to the torch, after being plundered, according to the report received here.

The influx of refugees from the whole of the territory surrounding Havana continues and apparently it is not possible to obtain sufficient means of transportation to accommodate the fleeing families and their household goods. The country seems to be entirely abandoned to the insurgent army, and no movement apparently avails to check it.

The eastern portion of the island seems not to have been entirely stripped of an effective force of insurgents. A report from Santa Clara says that the troops encountered the insurgent band led by Pancho Carillo and in the battle which ensued sustained a loss of fifty.

Word has just been received that the sounds of cannon and musketry have been heard in the neighborhood of Guanaja, an important town of 4,000 inhabitants in Pinar del Rio, forty-five miles southward of Havana. It is supposed that an engagement is taking place between the forces of General Suarez Valdez and the insurgents, but the numbers engaged or the course which the fortune of the fight is taking is not known.

The insurgents are burning and destroying today up to within eight miles of Havana. The district around the village of Calabazar suffered today. Calabazar is only twenty miles from Vento, where the apparatus is located upon which Havana depends for its water supply. In the Calabazar and Hoyo Colorado districts the cane has been burned in the fields of Maulin, Garro and Baracoa.

ITS MARCH IS ONE OF TRIUMPH.

Progress of American Commission Overland Through Central China.

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TZUCHOW, Jan. 5.—(Via Tien-Tsin, Jan. 6.)—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The American commission, under the vice regal guard, on its way to Chung King, has passed through Tzuchow, heralded by trumpeters. The effect upon the people is most salutary.

The policy of the imperial administration in sending the commission overland from Tien-Tsin is a complete success and will secure lasting benefit for the missionaries.

CHILIAN PRESS HOLDS HOSTILE.

Vigorously Assails the Monroe Doctrine and Its Advocates.

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COLON, Colombia, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Chilian press continues to attack the Monroe doctrine, declaring that the kind of protection it may afford is more to be feared than the old enemy of the country.

The Isthmian (Cuban organ) is in ecstacies over the invasion of the province of Havana by the insurgents. It denounces previous advices regarding alleged reverses inflicted upon the cause of the republic as fabrications of Spanish "wire pullers."

No Official News from Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—At the State department it is said that no information has been received concerning the reported critical condition of affairs at Havana. As the Navy department has no ships in Cuban waters, no information comes from that source. The intelligence from Cuba is of such an alarming character that some surprise is expressed, even by officials, that no word comes to the government as to the situation.

Minister de Lome of Spain has his patience sorely tried. The reports that General Campos has resigned and that Havana has fallen are indignantly resented by him. He does not care to make denials, for, he says, the reports are such preposterous insurgent falsifications that he will not notice them.

Mrs. Seibels Becoming More Rational.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Cornelia Seibels has recovered sufficiently today to be able to talk rationally on most subjects. It was only when speaking of her claims to English and German fortunes that she showed signs of insanity. She said that her share in the Seibels estate was $50,000,000, and that she is also entitled to a good share in the Temple estate in England. She is about 84 years of age. Sewed in her clothing was found today about $15,000 in bills. The United States embassy here has been notified of her condition.

Plethora of Money in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 7.—The amount of money in local banks is $36,000,000, being entirely unprecedented. The rate of interest tends downward on loans and mortgages.

WORLD STANDS ON ITS RECORD.

Acknowledges Violating the Law Cited by Senator Chandler.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Concerning the proceedings of the senate today the World will tomorrow say editorially: "Senator Lodge yesterday relieved the dreariness of political debate and added to the gaiety of nations by quoting in the senate the celebrated section 5,335. This is undoubtedly law. It is on the statute books. It is section 5,335. It is reinforced by section 2,113 of the same era, which forbids corresponding with foreign governments to incite the Indians to raids on the settlers. It is unquestionably the duty of Secretary Olney to enforce this law. He should punish with the full severity of its penalty—not fine or imprisonment, but fine and imprisonment—any one who had willingly violated it. The World pleads guilty in advance to having 'without the permission or authority of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Olney carried on intercourse by cable with Lord Salisbury, the prince of Wales and duke of York, the Rothschilds and other foreign dignitaries.'

"The statute cited is aged, obsolete, moldy, moth-eaten, dust-covered and was forgotten until resuscitated by the zeal and watchfulness of Secretary Olney. The World will not descend into the dungeon and put out its million candle power torch of liberty and intelligence without a struggle."

Tracy Wilson's Slayer Released.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—John D. Paulsen, the Saratoga constable and game warden, charged with the murder of Tracy Wilson at Charles Hardin's ranch in Bass Creek basin, on the morning of December 30, was given a preliminary hearing before Justice Ash today, the trial taking up the entire day. The judgment of the court was justifiable homicide, Paulsen being discharged from custody.

Movements of Ocean Steamers Jan. 7.

At Genoa—Arrived—California, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Moravia, from New York.

At Moville—Arrived—Anchoria, from New York for Glasgow, and proceeded.

At Marseilles—Arrived—Britannia, from New York.

LONDON HAS NO GOLD TO LET

American Securities of All Sorts Out of Favor with Englishmen.

BELIEVE THE NEW LOAN WILL FAIL

Refusal of the Rothschilds to Take Any of It Thought to Be Sufficient to Keep All Others Out.

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LONDON, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—In spite of the predominant importance of the news from the Transvaal, all the London newspapers this morning display opinions of Messrs. Rothschilds & Co. and other London bankers, cabled back from New York. It seems obvious, however, that London is very indifferent to whatever the United States treasury may do just at this juncture. As cabled you in this correspondence last Saturday, and as now stated substantially in the same words in the World's letter from London bankers, there will be no purchase of our national securities for the present, except with the expectation of selling them promptly back to us. Many London investors besides Messrs. Rothschilds have assured me that there is now no market, except the American market, for American securities, and will not be not only until the controversy with England is settled, but until we have settled our currency problem, as the evidence given in congress of open hostility to England, justly or unjustly, has convinced English investors that their money in the United States is at the mercy of politicians.

Moreton Frewen's letter to the Times warning Englishmen that their investments with us would be promptly confiscated in case of war has had a most far reaching, mischievous effect, being quoted everywhere in the recent discussions concerning the relations between the two countries. There is also widespread belief here that the controversy has greatly strengthened the silver party in congress. Of course, the also universally accepted conviction that England is in real danger of conflict, near or within the near future, with Germany, affects the London money market, consols today showing a further decline.

ALL BLAME THE BONDS.

All the afternoon money writers attribute the fall in American securities to the announcement of the new loan. The Westminster Gazette says it is general conviction that the new issue of bonds is not likely to materially improve the financial situation, it being pointed out that apart from other considerations, the delay of nearly a month is likely to still further endanger the stock of gold in the treasury.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The attempt to issue United States bonds as a popular loan is also a disturbing factor, and may have serious results. Tenders are to be received up to the 1st prox., by which time it is impossible to forecast what may be the condition of the treasury, but if all difficulties that may arise in the meantime are safely overcome, it is extremely doubtful if the issue in this form can succeed, as the Morgan syndicate practically controls all the free gold, and seems inclined to make matters warm for the government."

The Standard flatfootedly attributes the fall in Americans to the announcement of the loan.

The St. James Gazette thinks Chamberlain's prompt notice to Germany that, despite the kaiser's threats, England proposes to insist upon her suzerainty over the Transvaal, will be a warning to the United States that England will deal not less strenuously with us. "Add to these considerations the immediate need of public money and the remarkably candid hint from Messrs. Rothschilds that English capitalists will not invest in an American loan as long as war is within sight, and a revulsion in feeling, as indicated by the change in tone even of the most jingo newspapers, that is progressing. While the president of the United States and his secretary of the treasury were debating whether to raise money by popular loan or from a syndicate of capitalists, the New York World came down heavily against the syndicate and roused the country on behalf of a patriotic general subscription, and Mr. Carlisle issued yesterday government proposals for a popular loan of $100,000,000 on 4 per cent thirty years $50 bonds. The World has scored, but the country and the business men do not seem over pleased. Wall street is huffy. Stocks went down, the new loan is not being taken up very swiftly, and it is pointed out that $50 bonds are not small enough to reach the masses. Still the press was all on the side of the World, and, right or wrong, the press had its way."

SALISBURY STANDS FIRM.

As to Lord Salisbury's further course in the Venezuela controversy there is, I am forced to say, not the least indication that he will not in the future, as in the past, maintain his stiff-necked obstinacy of treatment of the whole question. The Times shows every evidence of being his mouthpiece, but its leading editorial this morning begins in this uncompromising fashion: "The sudden explosion of unprovoked hostility against this country in the United States and in Germany has, we are prone to think, neither disturbed the composure of the British nation nor deflected the policy of the British government. Our people have not minimized the gravity of these menaces from two great and kindred powers, to whom we believed we were bound by strong ties of amity and good feeling, but we have not been thrown off our balance by the disclosure of unsuspected jealousy and rancour."

But of the proposals for arbitration the Times only admits this much, which is admitting nothing: "It ought not to be very difficult to determine what districts are and have been for some years in actual occupation by Venezuelans and British respectively, and excluding these, to go to arbitration on the unsettled districts as a whole. It would be then unnecessary to deal with the Schomburgk line at all, while the objects of Lord Salisbury's restriction would be attained."

There is, however, some discount to be allowed for all the bold protestations in the rest of the same leader, that, come even war with Germany, England will not be frightened one jot by danger of war with us. The Times thus concludes: "Fighting will probably not be needed, if we show that we are strong enough, well prepared and thoroughly united."

It is indeed preposterous to suppose that England can maintain her present position of complete isolation, thus pathetically put by a writer today:

"England stands at bay against a world that is banded together to boycott, bully, bait her, and if possible break up her benevolent and beneficent empire."

The national conceit of this is amply supplemented by the conclusion of the Times' editorial today on the situation in the Transvaal in an adjoining column, be it noted, to the urgent contention that the United States has no real national mission in South Africa: "Great Britain," protests this journal, "is the giant facing both ways of an adapted Pilgrim's progress: She must be the leading power in South Africa. She will not suffer any policy calculated to lessen her predominance."

The Chronicle continues its unpartisan and patriotic effort to make a basis for an international agreement, supplemented by the able letters of Mr. Norman, but, after all, the Chronicle represents a party now only in a hopless minority, and the advocacy of any measures by it is apt to provoke the hostile opposition of the majority.

EVERYBODY LOOKING FOR WAR.

The war fever has possession of every element of society here, and the potentialities of the future in Transvaal grow more serious day by day. The mystery of Rhodes' treachery or deep laid plans there is no whit cleared up by today's dispatches.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Washington correspondent cables a long interview with Senator Lodge, the vital point in which is this showing that the senator is as recalcitrant as ever.

"The American people believe in the Monroe doctrine and are prepared to defend it at all hazards. To England this is only a question of a few square miles of territory. For us a great principle is at stake. As a mode by which this dispute is to be determined, we sought arbitration, and Lord Salisbury has peremptorily refused it. The people of the United States are as averse to hostility as the people of England, but we have been forced to take up our present position by Lord Salisbury's action. The points involving the support of the Monroe doctrine we cannot abandon. We ask only for arbitration; whether we shall have it, and with it a peaceful settlement, honorable to both countries, or not, depends on England, and not on the United States."

I am informed upon authority tonight that Lord Salisbury has at last definitely promised that the long deferred blue book containing all the Venezuela correspondence will be laid before Parliament immediately on its reassembling.

BAYARD'S LATEST BREAK.

I am also told that the Associated press sent only a brief report of Ambassador Bayard's address last night at the reception to Dr. Donaldson Smith, the African explorer. The following passages, however, in view of the history of English aggressions at Cape and Natal, in Matabeleland and now in the Transvaal, seem to me as having unusual significance.

"The company had heard, said Mr. Bayard, the history of a campaign of intellect and civilization against ignorance and barbarism (cheers), but it was not campaigning of profit. Not one word had been said by Dr. Donaldson Smith which has been degraded by association of profit, or mere base utility. They had heard of something far higher and nobler, an effort to develop to our knowledge and understanding the world in which we lived. Not one thought had been uttered by his countryman of injustice, of oppression or of personal selfishness, or of any lower or more cruel ambition. It had been on Dr. Donaldson Smith's part an honest, brave, modest endeavor to let the world know something of a country which had not been known before. In such a struggle and for such an end he was rejoiced to find his countryman, an American, the pioneer and the expositor. (Cheers.)"

Lord Dunraven went at once from the Umbria to Penryth, where, with the prince of Wales, he is one of a barge party, guests of Lord Lonsdale there.

BALARD SMITH.

LOOKS LIKE A WAR MEASURE.

England Eventually Does not Propose to Be Caught Napping.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Globe this evening prints some sensational news under the following scare headlines: "Activity in the War Office—Anticipated Military Measures."

The Globe then states that the war office sent a special military messenger this afternoon to the colonial office and that it is rumored that important orders are pending.

A dispatch received here from the military camp at Aldershot says that the general belief, almost backed by proof, prevails that the authorities are considering the mobilizing of the army reserves and part of the militia. The men employed in the ordnance stores are all very busy.

The feeling here against Germany on account of the dispatch of congratulation of Emperor William to President Krueger, apparently ignoring British suzerainty over the Transvaal republic, continues among all classes of people and the war sentiment against Germany rises as time passes. Lady Warwick has written a letter to the Times on the subject. It is understood that the arsenals and dock yards are being overhauled.

Emperor William is a member of several exclusive English clubs, including the Royal Yacht squadron, and in some of them the demand for his expulsion is already very loud. Letters have been published in the newspapers demanding that he resign his colonelcy in the royal dragoons.

There is no truth in the story that the British government is hurriedly drafting troops at Cape Town. In the first place there is no necessity for it, as all the troops that might be needed could be transported to Cape Town from neighboring British colonies instead of from so distant a country as India.

ADVISED TO POCKET THEIR PRIDE.

English Government Advised to Do Right Regardless of Taunts.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times this morning publishes four columns explaining the historic origin of the Monroe doctrine.

Sir Edward Clarke, speaking at Plymouth last evening, in reference to Venezuela said: "We must not be too impatient or angry with the Monroe doctrine. If we refuse to arbitrate except outside the Schomburgk line, we should have war with the United States and a war in which we should not be right. Each side must yield to some extent. We must ignore the American commission, but to say that a line fixed in 1840 was unalterable was to adopt as unreasonable an attitude as the United States adopted in President Cleveland's message. He hoped, he said, that the government would resume negotiations with Venezuela direct and that some mediator would be found whose judgment could be accepted with honor by both countries. In that case, he continued, we might be called upon to bear taunts both here and in America. It would not be pleasant after Cleveland's message, but he did not believe in a bastard honor, which feared to do justice, because justice had been demanded with insult or menace. It was our business, specially to face the fearful calamity of war with America, to make up our minds to what was right and to do the right calmly and quietly, regardless of taunt, and content that we had helped to preserve peace by the only conduct worthy of a great nation."

The close of Sir Edward Clarke's remarks was greeted with cheers.

HAD NO FAITH IN PREMIER BOWELL

Reasons Assigned for the Resignation of Cabinet Ministers.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 7.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Hon. C. E. Foster, lately minister of finance, made a statement in reference to the causes which had actuated himself and six colleagues in resigning their positions as cabinet members. The sole reason given was that the ministers had no confidence in Sir Mackenzie Bowell's leadership. They contended, said Mr. Foster, that Sir Mackenzie Bowell was incompetent to lead the government. Mr. Foster stated that the question of granting remedial legislation to re-establish separate schools in Manitoba had nothing to do with the resignations.

Despite Mr. Foster's explanation, it is not generally believed here that mere want of confidence in the leadership of Sir Mackenzie Bowell was the cause of the resignation of the seven ministers. The latter are all Protestants and represent Protestant constituencies. Had they retained office, they would have been forced to vote for remedial legislation, and in the election that is to take place in a few months would have been defeated.

Sir Mackenzie made a statement in the senate that he would go on with remedial legislation. He characterized the action of the seven members as unfair, undignified and uncalled for. It is not thought probable that Sir Mackenzie's government will be able to carry on remedial legislation.

Caused Great Excitement in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 7.—The report report received last night that Havana had been taken by the insurgents created the utmost excitement. Cubans, Mexicans and Americans fraternized in the streets and places of public resort, while the Spaniards congregated in Spanish clubs. Shouts of "Viva Cuba Libre" were heard everywhere, showing the deep sympathy of the Mexican people for Cuba. The Mexican Herald office, which paper received the Associated press dispatches, was thronged all night by people anxiously waiting news of confirmation. It is predicted if the insurgents capture and hold important towns the government will recognize their belligerency.

WILL HAVE ALL OR NONE

Wall Street Bankers Name Their Terms to the Administration.

NEED NO ASSISTANCE FROM THE PUBLIC

If They Cannot Purchase the Entire Issue of Bonds at Their Own Figures They Assert They Will Buy None at All.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A special from Washington says: Now comes the important information from Mr. Morgan, who has formed, or is forming, a bond syndicate, that he will take all the bonds offered by the government or none. This is his ultimatum.

The experts in financial circles know what this means. Here is what the best informed person in the government service says under cover of confidence: "The syndicate will get the bonds because speculation is a cold-blooded game. There is no sentiment in Wall street. It is well enough to speak of patriotism and brotherly love among the citizens of a nation, but those sentiments do not spring from the hearts of men who corner gold. Just as sure as these bonds are sold just that sure will Wall street buy them. A bank in Steubenville, O., the National Exchange bank, telegraphed today offering to take $20,000 of the bonds at 1.12. Other banks, I am told, have sent similar messages to Mr. Carlisle. A dozen or more of them were received this forenoon. But there were no messages from New York or from Philadelphia, or from Boston. Those cities harbor the men who control the gold of this country. They may not have it themselves, but they have a way of getting it. When you have learned the intricacies of finance you will learn that the bankers and brokers of New York, with their affiliations and connections reaching across the sea, can band themselves together under the present laws and manipulate the gold reserve of this country as nicely as an engineer manipulates his throttle."

There is a belief expressed in other quarters that in the end the syndicate will control this bond issue just as it did the last. It is thought that while the public may subscribe to some extent, the great financiers, the men who would have formed the syndicate, will get together and make a price for practically the whole issue which would be higher than the average individual would care to give, and which would compel the secretary of the treasury to award the bonds to the combination.

BALANCE AGAINST THE TREASURY.

Some Gold Deposited, but a Large Amount Was Withdrawn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Considerable indecision was manifested today by some of the gold shipping houses, and additional orders were given about the close of business. The actual amount to be shipped tomorrow is $2,275,000, and this total is below previous estimates. It is currently believed that the exports for the week will exceed $5,000,000. The several amounts that will be forwarded are: Lazard Freres, $1,625,000; in bars ($500,000 of the sum being gold engaged a week ago, but withheld), Von Hoffman & Co., $500,000 in bars, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $500,000 in bars and $100,000 in coin. An engagement of $850,000 in gold coin was made by F. S. Smithers & Co. The probable disposition of this gold has not been learned, but the order is alleged to have been traced to the Bank of New York. Officials of the institution named would neither confirm nor deny the reports.

It was rumored that large aggregate amounts of gold had been deposited at the subtreasury in exchange for greenbacks. The only definite information that came to hand on this point was of two deposits of $500,000 each, one by Zimmerman & Forschay, bullion dealers (who have been importers of the precious metal, presumably in behalf of the Morgan bond syndicate), and the other by the Mercantile bank of New York. So far as could be learned this deposit does not reflect any concerted treasury relief movements by the banks, and the object of the movement was concealed in both instances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The treasury today lost $2,163,000 in gold bars and $1,096,000 in gold coin and received from the Mercantile National bank of New York $500,000 in exchange for currency, making the net loss for the day $2,759,000. This leaves the true amount of the reserve at the close of business $58,326,710. In financial circles here the fear is expressed that today's heavy withdrawals are but the beginning of heavy exports. It is recalled that during last January the withdrawals amounted to about $45,000,000, of which $30,000,000 were withdrawn within two weeks, and over $7,000,000 in one day. The fact that thirty days must elapse before the new bond issue can be closed and the contracts awarded seems to add to the anxiety heretofore felt, and in some quarters the opinion is expressed that before February 1 the gold reserve will probably be reduced considerably below any point reached hitherto.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

No Agreement Reached in Regard to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The republican senators went into session at 10:30 o'clock, but adjourned at 12 to meet again after the conclusion of the day's session of the senate. The entire time of the caucus was consumed in discussing the proposed amendments to the tariff bill, but no action was secured on any of them, this being left until the afternoon session. The prevailing sentiment appeared to be against all amendments and the tendency favorable to reporting the bill as it came from the house. Several senators expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the bill in any shape and there was an evident disposition to regard the bill as purely an emergency measure.

Senator Quay moved the adoption of the house bill, but the motion was not voted on and was in fact lost sight of in the general discussion that followed. So far as there was any expression of opinion by senators present the caucus appeared disposed to act harmoniously except in one or two instances. Mr. Baker, the new senator from Kansas, made a vigorous speech in opposition to the house bill if it came before the senate unamended. He said that if any tariff legislation was to be enacted he thought it should be done on republican and protection lines and added that he did not regard the house bill as a republican measure. He also advised against any tariff legislation, saying that he favored a course of non-action in that respect in view of the declaration of the administration that the present tariff would afford all the revenue needed. He thought, however, that if any legislation should be attempted at this time the changes should be made in a few schedules only, such as those covering wool and sugar, which should be reformed upon purely protection lines.

Other speeches were made by Senators Allison, Aldrich, Perkins, Hale, Chandler, Hawley and Burrows. Senator Burrows contended for an advance in the rates on chemicals, oils, metals, and agricultural products, while Mr. Perkins advocated in strong language the placing of sugar on a footing of equality with other products.

Senators Allison and Aldrich explained briefly the attitude of the republican members of the finance committee, saying that while the committee had no formal recommendation to make to the caucus they had considered all the proposed amendments and were of the opinion if any changes were to be made they should be in the way of increasing the house rates on agricultural products, spirits and pottery and adding sugar to the list to be increased 15 per cent.

The republican senators were compelled to abandon their intention to hold a second caucus today by the lateness of the hour when the senate adjourned. It has now been called for tomorrow afternoon.

MRS. DAVIDSON TAKES THE STAND.

Tells the Story of Her Life from Childhood Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—When the preliminary examination of Mrs. Mary A. Davidson, charged with extorting $500 from Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, was resumed in the police court this afternoon, the court room was crowded with women, many of them members of the First Congregational church. Mrs. Davidson was first placed on the stand in her own defense. She testified that she was born in Bangor, Me. When she was 8 years old she moved to Rockport, Me. She was married there to Franklin Pierce, who was, during the civil war, a major. When he went to the front, she, too, went and volunteered her services, working on the field and in the hospitals. After the war was over she returned with her husband to Rockport, Me., but not immediately. He had resigned from the army just prior to the close of the war. He died in 1869. She subsequently married Thomas Y. Davidson. She came to California on January 9, two years ago, to show corsets at the Midwinter fair, and had lived here ever since.

She became acquainted with Mattie Overman at Rev. Mr. Allen's mission. About two months ago she met her at Dr. Brown's. She never was a member of Dr. Brown's church, but at the solicitation of Dr. Brown and the superintendent of the Sunday school she took a bible class, and he had praised her work in that capacity, both before and after the date on which he paid her the $500. He had also eulogized her to other members of the Sunday school and of the church in her presence. She narrated her intimacy with Mattie Overman, whom she accuses jointly with Dr. Brown, and told how she had secured the girl's confidence.

ALLEGES FRAUD WAS PRACTICED.

St. Joseph Man Brings Suit Against the Stock Yards Company.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—John S Brittain of this city has brought suit against the St. Joseph Stock Yards and Terminal company, now in the hands of receivers, in which he alleges that fraud has been practiced for years. Brittain holds $17,500 worth of stock in the company. It was bonded for $500,000 when it was reorganized in 1890, and Brittain asks the court to annul these bonds. It is alleged by Brittain that John McShane of Omaha was given $100,000 worth of bonds without consideration, and that these same bonds are now held by the State National bank of St. Joseph, being the same bonds that were restrained from delivery a few days ago by an order of the court. It is asserted that $400,000 worth of bonds were assigned to the Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust company of Kansas City, also without consideration. The Kansas City Trust company lately secured the appointment of Messrs. Conklin of Kansas City and Donovan of this city as receivers for the Stock Yards company to foreclose on a deed of trust held by the former. John Moran was also given a share of the company's property, it is claimed, and he alleges that property worth $500,000 or more is about to be sacrificed.

OFFERS THE ARMENIANS LANDS.

New Mexican Citizen Has a Solution for the Troublesome Question.

DENVER, Jan. 7.—A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., says: Amado Chaves, territorial superintendent of public instruction, today addressed a letter to Edward F. Cragin, chairman of the Chicago executive committee, to aid the Armenians, thanking him for his suggestion of colonizing these people in New Mexico, and offering to supply the necessary land free of cost. Mr. Chaves considers Mr. Cragin's idea the happiest solution of the Armenian problem that has yet been advanced. He has looked into the character of the Armenians, and regards them as a very desirable class of settlers. In western Valencia county, along the line of the Atlantic & Pacific road, Mr. Chaves has extensive landed interests, and he proposes to place at the disposal of the Chicago Armenian Relief association, free of cost, all the land they may desire to colonize up to 500,000 acres, or if the committee deems best to locate the colonists on public lands, Mr. Chaves offers his services to enable the people to secure such locations.

TROUBLE WAS GREATLY MAGNIFIED

Navajoes Have No Intention of Going on the Warpath.

DENVER, Jan. 7.—A special to the Republican from Albuquerque, N. M., says: A startling rumor was in circulation here last night of an uprising of the Navajoe Indians. A cowboy had ridden into Flagstaff and announced that the Indians had a number of white settlers surrounded at a place about forty miles distant, and that relief must be sent immediately. The sheriff of that county, with a strong posse, left for the scene of the trouble at once, but a messenger who came in from the party today reports the difficulty had been greatly exaggerated. While there is some trouble between a few of the Indians and the white settlers in the immediate vicinity of the reservation in regard to the right of the Indians to graze their sheep on the public land, there is no general uprising of the Navajoes nor a threat of one.

NO NEWS OF THE PRAIRIE FIRES.

Very Few Settlers in the Territory Burned Over.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 7.—Up to a late hour tonight nothing new can be learned from the heavy prairie fires of last night. The only town known to be directly in the path of the fire is Iuka, Pratt county, a small town on an abandoned branch of the D., M. & A. railway. There has been no news received from there of any kind, and no way of getting any, the nearest telegraph office being about twenty miles away. No loss of life is feared, but probably some stock and personal property have been consumed. Very few people live in that section of Pratt county, all having abandoned their farms and allowed them to be overgrown with a rank growth of sunflowers and weeds.

Judgment Will Have Little Value.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 7.—An important ruling by Judge McHatton today virtually knocked out a score or more of suits of damage for death and injury at the great explosion a year ago, when fifty-eight were killed and hundreds injured. The case on trial was that of Joseph Miano against the Kenyon & Connell Commercial company and T. J. Connell and W. R. Kenyon, trustees, for personal injuries. At the conclusion of the evidence for plaintiff a motion was made by the defense for nonsuit as to the trustees, and Judge McHatton sustained it. This leaves the only redress against the company, which is now in the hands of the sheriff under attachment by the creditors, and which is virtually bankrupt. The aggregate of amounts sued for was $250,000.

Not the Body of James Craig.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—The identity of the man who was found in a room of the Traveler's hotel Sunday has not been established today. A traveling representative of the Colton Tobacco company identified the dead man from a description in the northwest papers as James C. Craig, formerly manager of Boyd's packing house in Omaha, Neb. An Omaha business man, who refused to give his name, viewed the body at the morgue today and declared it was not that of Craig. He says he has known James Craig for several years, and could not be mistaken.

Twenty-Five Years for Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—John Beckley, a negro, pleaded guilty today to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. Beckley and Flourney Berry, another young negro, killed T. T. Thompson last August in a fight over a can of beer. Berry was sentenced to a term of twenty-five years by a jury at the last term of court.

Kentucky Legislature Organizes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 7.—Both houses of the state legislature were organized today. The republicans have full control in the house and the democrats in the senate.

YOUNG PAT FORD ESCAPES

Joe Miller Takes Him from Jail to See His Mother.

LEAVES THE HOUSE WITHOUT BEING SEEN

Was Under Sentence for Eighteen Years in the Penitentiary—Sheriff Drexel Searching to Recapture Him.

Patrick Ford, jr., escaped from the custody of Jailer Joe Miller shortly after 1:30 o'clock yesterday while visiting his sick mother at 1004 Davenport street, and is still at large.

Sheriff Drexel had announced his intention of taking young Ford to Lincoln today to enter upon his sentence of three years for larceny and bailee, to be followed immediately by a sentence of fifteen years for highway robbery.

Patrick Ford, sr., called upon the sheriff in the morning and earnestly requested him to allow his boy to see his mother once again, stating that Mrs. Ford had been confined to her bed for some time by the effects of the grief occasioned by the wayward actions of young Patrick. She had expressed a desire to meet him before he was taken to Lincoln, as she never expected to see him again. Sheriff Drexel was unable to resist the pleadings of the elder Ford, although he had serious misgivings regarding such procedure. The sheriff instructed Jailer Miller to accompany Ford to the bedside of his mother. Jailer Miller demurred and stated that the elder Ford had said to him recently that if he had anticipated the serious outcome of the trial of his son he would have had the boy on his way to Ireland when he was out on bail. Ford, sr., renewed his importunities and his request was granted, Jailer Miller starting with him for the parental residence about 1:30 o'clock.

LOST NO TIME.

Within less than twenty minutes word was received at the jail that Ford had escaped. Sheriff Drexel was thunderstruck at the news and started at once for